

WASHINGTON.

AN IMPORTANT BILL REGARDING TO RACCO REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Speculations touching Cleveland's Renomination: Mr. Tilden and Naval Construction--Postal Notes--Personal.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The Senate Committee on Finance reported favorably House Bill 8585. It provides that manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without the payment of tax, under such regulations and the making of such entries and the filing of such bonds and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Section 5131 of the Revised Statutes is repealed. This act takes effect on the first day of the second calendar month succeeding that in which it is approved. The Senate adopts the short House report, which simply publishes a letter from Acting-Commissioner Rogers endorsing the original bill, with the amendment included in the above.

Mr. Alrich moved to vote to recommend the motion was opposed, and the bringing up of the surplus resolution cut off further action.

Mr. Beck says the bill will pass if there is time, and he thinks there will be.

A prominent Republican stated yesterday that he had been informed by leading New York Democrats that the death of Hubert O. Thompson was a serious if not fatal blow to the renomination of Cleveland. Entirely discrediting this statement, which was made to a friend of mine, I set on foot inquiries in the quarters most likely to be informed on the subject. Mr. Felix Campbell, of Brooklyn, who is not known as a Cleveland Democrat, but who is pretty good authority on New York local politics, said that there was nothing in the matter. Mr. Thompson was in no sense indispensable to the wing of the party to which he belonged. For a year or more he had been on the wane. Mr. Manning, and not Mr. Thompson, was the Cleveland Colossus in New York.

"In fact," said Mr. Campbell, "it cannot be said that even the death of Mr. Manning would affect the question of a renomination. The individuality of the President, the position he holds, and the fact that he is sustained by a large independent element would prevent us in New York from attempting to supplant him. Either he will be renominated or the choice will fall upon some New Yorker, unless something unforeseen happens."

Mr. Hewitt supposed the matter to be that of inference merely from the fact that Mr. Hubert O. Thompson had headed the instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He did not consider that his death would have any serious effect upon the fortunes of the party.

With regard to the reports now and then circulated that the New York Democrats prefer Governor Hill as their nominee in 1892 for the presidency, it is pointed out that if the nomination for any reason should not go to the present incumbent it would go to the West, and probably be given to Mr. Carlisle, but so far as the subject is discussed, it is considered, as matters now stand, Mr. Cleveland can succeed himself if he desires to do so. Early as it is, the matter is discussed to some extent. It is noticed that the various conventions of the various parties endorsing the Administration, occasionally with condemnation of the civil-service law, but most generally without reference to that statute.

One of the questions on which a deadlock between the two houses may arise and carry the session over until near the end of the next week is the naval construction bill. The sly insinuation is made that the position of Mr. Tilden in favor of an elaborate system of coast defense and a large extension of our naval power is influenced by something about the brains and the Sage of Gracey the frigid cash. I will not undertake to say what amount of truth there is in this gossip.

Among other subjects likely to prolong the session, the inter-State commerce bill has used up a large part of today in the House. In the Senate the surplus resolution is only one of several matters that are under discussion. The river-and-lake bill conference is in that peculiar position where neither house can recede with credit, both having instructed their conferees. Messrs. Tillman, Springer, Henderson of North Carolina, and others, have predicted an extension of the session. Mr. Tillman thinks it will be August 15th before adjournment. Mr. Springer expects Congress may stay here all summer. Other gentlemen say that it looks to be one that will take two weeks at least to wind up. The Speaker has said all along that it would be about the 6th of August.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

In accordance with outgivings the President has appointed a Solicitor-General from a northern State. The choice falls on Hon. George A. Jencks, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and late Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The appointment is one that gives assurance of prompt prosecution of the telephone suits, and is regarded as indicative generally of a disposition to defend the rights of the Government in all matters.

ABINGDON BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was recommended the Abingdon public-building bill, reported it back through Mahone to-day with an amendment. This is a proviso that "such other or new site shall not be located on the site now owned by the United States and herein authorized to be exchanged."

Under order of the House permitting reports to be handed in to the Clerk's desk the Commerce Committee of the House have reported a substitute for the bill to establish a light-house at the mouth of Great Wicomico river.

This morning the House passed Mr. Skinner's bill for the relief of the late internal-revenue collector in the Baltimore district, Mr. William E. Bond. The bill provides for the payment to Mr. Bond of the sum of \$398,500—that being the excess of the taxes actually collected by him.

Colonel Cabell desires it to be stated that he opposed yesterday the adoption of the proposition to give the senators Skinner's bill for the relief of the late internal-revenue collector in the Baltimore district, Mr. William E. Bond. The bill provides for the payment to Mr. Bond of the sum of \$398,500—that being the excess of the taxes actually collected by him.

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SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

All of the South Carolina Democrats except Mr. Aiken, whose health has been completely broken down, and who has not been in his seat this session, will be renominated, it is said. Judge Cochran will probably succeed Colonel Aiken. He is about fifty years of age, and is at present on the staff of Judge Cochran, who is spoken of as an able man and an eloquent speaker. Messrs. Dibble, Dargatz, and Perry have no contests. Mr. Hemphill's seat is contested by Mr. W. B. Wilson, of Yorkville.

NOTES.

New post-offices of the fourth class: Virginia-Carter's Island, Bedford county; Daniel W. Mannaburg, postmaster; Wilburn, Lunenburg county; E. W. Bell, postmaster. West Virginia—Daniel's, William W. Workman, postmaster; Queens, John R. Manly, postmaster.

Four Florida's offices discontinued: Virginia—Beadsville, Bedford county, mail to Vinton; Dorsey, Fairfax county, mail to Fairfax Courthouse; Rock Dell, Russell county, mail to Elk Garden. West Virginia—Atlas, Upshur county, mail to Buckhannon; Sym. Preston county, mail to Galesville.

Big Tom Reed and Little General Wheeler were told to lower, and the General threw away as if afraid of contact with the terrible ex-pelagoge from Portland.

Mr. W. K. Rabe, of Lynchburg, was here yesterday.

Messrs. Leigh R. Page and A. D. Parr, of Richmond, were in the city last night.

Professor S. George Tucker, brother of West Virginia, and Rev. D. A. Tucker, of Richmond, were at the Capitol to-day.

XXIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1886.

Senate.

Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the Committee on Library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators (the presiding officer to be one) to consider, formulate, and report at the next session of Congress a plan for properly celebrating the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the Constitution and the four-hundredth anniversary in 1886 of the discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus, two historical events fraught with great patriotic interest.

Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported back House Bill for the inspection of tobacco, cigars, and snuff. Based on the calendar, the Senate, at 1:30 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of House joint resolution to apply the surplus in the Treasury to the payment of the public debt.

Mr. Blair gave notice that at the first opportunity he would call up the veto pension bills according to their order on the calendar.

Mr. Allen, who had reported back the resolution from the Committee on Finance, opened the debate. He spoke of the importance of the subject, and how it opened up the whole financial question of the Government, but he hoped that at this late stage of the session the discussion would be closely confined to the distinct points involved. There were two—the first relating to the currency, and the next relating to the current business of the Government. It had been a mooted question whether or not up to this time there had been a distinct setting apart of any specific sum for the purpose of maintaining the redemption of United States notes. He did not believe there was any specific legislation on the subject, but he believed that the status quo required an absolute reservation of any specific sum of money, although he thought it could be fairly stated that there was in the Treasury a reserve which, without further legislation, was a point to be maintained under the statutes of 1875 and 1882. He asserted his own belief that there had been by those two laws a donation of \$100,000,000 to the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining at par in coin all the paper money issued by the Government. The House joint resolution (known as the Morrison resolution) proposed in absolute terms to set apart, dedicate, and devote \$100,000,000 for the specific purpose of redeeming United States notes, and that joint resolution should pass without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." It would stand in the pathway of the Secretary of the Treasury in managing the current business. If the Secretary should undertake to use any portion of that \$100,000,000 for other obligations he would incur a default, and that was the point. Therefore, it was that the Committee on Finance had thought it wise to reserve a further working fund of \$200,000,000.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. McPherson, Plumb, Vest, Sherman, Teller, George, and Jones of Nevada.

Mr. Jones yielded for a motion to go into secret session, which the Senate did at 5:45 P. M., after agreeing to the conference on the Northern Pacific bill.

At 6:00 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Hatch in the chair upon the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill.

There was no opposition made to the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their being read.

The House subsequently ratified the action of the Committee of the Whole, and a conference was ordered. Messrs. Burmes, Lefevre, and McComas being appointed conferees.

Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson.

Mr. Reagan, with the intention of calling up the inter-State commerce bill, raised the question of consideration, and the House—yeas 112, nays 117—refused to consider the veto message.

Mr. Sawyer, of New York, then called up the vetoed pension case of Andrew J. Wilson, but the House also refused to consider it—yeas 99, nays 121.

The advocates of the bill finally attempted to reach an agreement, and Mr. Mason, of Illinois, suggested that the vetoed pension cases on the calendar be taken up, considered, and voted upon, and that then the inter-State commerce bill should be considered.

Mr. Reagan assented to the suggestion, but called attention to the course pursued by the Republicans yesterday and to-day for the purpose of preventing action on the inter-State commerce bill every time that he called up the bill, which the country had been demanding for fourteen years. Gentlemen on the other side called up privileged messages and delay for the purpose of preventing its consideration.

Mr. Reed I deny that statement in toto. It has no foundation in actual fact. Mr. Reagan remarked that Mr. Reed

could not succeed in deceiving the country.

Mr. Hisscock, of New York, asserted that the Republicans wanted to get a vote on the pension cases; after that he was willing to stay here a month in order to be considered the inter-State commerce bill. [Incredulous laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, objected to the arrangement suggested by Mr. Mason on failing to secure an assurance that after votes had been taken on the pension cases the other side would in any manner oppose the inter-State commerce bill.

After another roll-call, however, Mr. Dunn withdrew his objection, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the House took up for consideration the veto messages on the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson, and refused—yeas 105, nays 86—to pass the bill over the veto, a constitutional three-fourths not voting in the affirmative.

The House then, at 5:15, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private bills.

The proceedings of the House this evening were marked by an absence of any friction. About twenty private bills were passed without any serious objection, and at 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

Statements sent to the Senate by the President.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, in compliance with the resolution offered by Senator Ingalls, statements from the heads of the executive departments in relation to changes during certain periods specified in the resolution. The statements are in tabular form, and submitted without comment. Summarized they make the following showing:

First. Number of clerks now embraced within the provisions of the civil-service act removed from July 10, 1883, to March 4, 1885: Department of State, none; Treasury Department, 29; Department of the Interior, 23; Department of Justice, none; Post-Office Department, 6; War Department, 1; Navy Department, 1. Number of appointments during the same period, not including those excepted from examination by Rule 19 of the civil-service act: Department of State, 13; Treasury Department, 159; Department of the Interior, 504; Department of Justice, 5; Post-Office Department, 31; War Department, 22; Navy Department, 10.

Second. Number of clerks embraced within the provisions of the civil-service act removed between March 4, 1885, and June 15, 1885: Department of State, 2; Treasury Department, 3; Department of the Interior, 215; Department of Justice, 1; Post-Office Department, 10; War Department, 9; Navy Department, 1. Number of appointments during the same period: Department of State, 3; Treasury Department, 99; Department of the Interior, 120; Department of Justice, 2; Post-Office Department, 19; War Department, 6; Navy Department, 2.

Third. Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks removed or reduced between July 10, 1883, and March 4, 1885: Department of State, none; Treasury Department, 1; Department of the Interior, 1; Department of Justice, none; Post-Office Department, 2; War Department, 1; Navy Department, 2.

Fourth. Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks removed or reduced between March 4, 1885, and June 15, 1885: Department of State, 1; Treasury Department, 28; Department of the Interior, 9; Department of Justice, none; Post-Office Department, 2; War Department, 1; Navy Department, 2.

Fifth. Number of appointments of officials within the scope of the civil-service act between January 18, 1883, (the date of its passage), and July 15, 1885 (the day when it went into effect): Department of State, 3; Treasury Department, 224; Department of the Interior, 224; Department of Justice, 1; Post-Office Department, 4; War Department, 62; Navy Department, none.

House Bill Yesterday.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

Boston: Chicago, 9; Boston, 2—six tubs.

Philadelphia: Athletics, 3; St. Louis, 10. New York: Metropolitans, 2; Pittsburgh, 11. Philadelphia: Philadelphia, 13; Kansas City, 2. Baltimore: Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 0. New York: St. Louis, 6; New York, 4. Washington: Washington, 1; Detroit, 13.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL AT CLEVELAND YESTERDAY.

The testimony for the State Nearly All Is—More Damning Evidence Given.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, July 29.—State's Attorney Grinnell announced this morning that all the testimony for the State in the Anarchists' trial would be laid before the jury by to-morrow evening. Grinnell's statement was among the spectators in the court. One division of the court-room was occupied exclusively by women. Dr. John B. Murphy, who attended many of the wounded officers at Desplaines-street station, described in detail the character of the wounds sustained by the police officers at Haymarket.

Dr. Epler was called, and testified to the Chicago Police visiting witness's office, on Halsted street, the night of the massacre, to have a bullet wound in his leg dressed.

M. M. Thompson, the young man who gave such damning evidence against the leading Anarchists Tuesday, was recalled by the defense and asked whether he was not at the hall on the night of the 4th. He replied that he was not. He was questioned very closely by Mr. Foster, but did not vary any of his original statements. The State's attorney brought out the fact that he had been compelled to move from his house, on South Green street, owing to visits from the adherents of the Anarchists who sought to intimidate him from making a deposition.

Michael Hoffman testified to finding bombs near Ogden Grove, which had been pointed out to him by former Lehman. The same witness told of a vast amount of deadly missiles found under the house of Anarchist Thielens.

Mountaineer Bury was called and exhibited to the jury the torn and blood-stained uniforms of wounded police officers.

Captain Black protested strongly against such evidence being submitted. He declared it was only for a sensational purpose.

Mr. Grinnell replied, with some feeling, that if he desired to produce a sensational effect, he would have brought in the survivors of that night on street-horns and expose their wounds.

Captain Michael Schack then took the stand. On the afternoon of May 14th, when Lingg was locked up at the Chicago Avenue station, witness asked him whether he was at 54 Lake street on the night of May 3d, and replied that he was. He had been at the dynamite for use at Haymarket. Lingg said he hated the police because they had attacked the people at McCormick's and because they were friendly to capitalists. When asked why he did not fight the police with guns instead of dynamite, Lingg replied that the militia had guns and the police had to use dynamite. Lingg said he had learned how to make it by reading books. When witness examined Lingg's trunk he found in a false bottom a large quantity of fuse, which he said he had bought of a firm on Lake street. Lingg said he knew Spick, and was at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. He had been at the Spick's as long as he could think. Witness had a talk with Engel on May 18th, when the latter confessed that he had been at the meeting at 54 Lake street May 2d. When Engel's wife visited him Engel broke down and wept, and to her chiding for placing him in a position to be arrested. Lingg declared with confidence, Louise Michel suffered for the cause. She was a man, and will stand it like a man.

Captain Schack explained the result of his experiments in exploding bombs found among Lingg's effects and the havoc they occasioned. Lingg declared he had prepared the bombs to use against the Gallic gens in the military revolution. He had a revolver which had commenced. When asked where he had obtained the materials with which to fashion the bombs, he said he made them out of clay. He had picked up gas-pipe along the river and wherever he could find it. Sixpence, he said, had called at his house on May 14 to obtain bombs.

At the afternoon session Captain Schack explained, upon the request of the English counsel, that the English counsel had shown the nature of his experiments with a fuse found among the effects of Lingg. "I also experimented with dynamite cartridges," said the witness, "I had one inserted into a store weighing perhaps thirty pounds. The explosion broke this store into atoms."

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster, what Lingg said to Captain Schack was substantially this—that he was a confederate of the members of the Gallic gens on one side and laboring-men on the other, and that he was making those bombs to use when that time came.

That's about it, said the witness, only he said the time had actually come. These experiments were made for your own satisfaction?

They were made to enable me to testify to the character of the stuff that was found in the house.

Dr. A. B. Baxter, member of the County Hospital staff of physicians, said he was present at the hospital when the wounded police were brought in.

Give the names of the officers you attended if you can?

"I attended nearly all of them," replied the witness, "but they were brought in so fast that I had no time to notice the names. They were sent to me to be of more importance at that time." Witness described the nature of the wounds he dressed in much the same manner as has been done by other medical witnesses, and was excused.

F. L. Gauss was next called, and asked to read the translation of portions of the sheet entitled the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, No. 1, No. 1, a new paper was published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and in the notice respecting that publication was sent to C. Engel. The first translation read was that of the announcement of the publishers. In this it was stated that the object of the paper was to "promote Anarchist doctrines." The other articles were all written in a highly heroic vein; lamented the oppression of capital, and advocated revolutionary principles.

Eugen Zenger, a German writer on the *Freie Presse*, identified some manuscript written in German to be in the handwriting of Schwab. The manuscript was that of the celebrated "Blood" editorial published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of May 4th.

The prosecution then caused a number of articles to be read from the *Arbeiter* and other Socialist organs. These all contained resolutions in more or less startling language.

Friedrich Dower testified that he found under the sidewalk on north Pauline street near Chicago avenue four cans filled with some substance, which he presumed was an explosive of some sort. The cans, which were about two

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